

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS For a Workers-Farmers Government To Organize the Unorganized For the 40-Hour Week For a Labor Party

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MEXICAN COMMUNISTS DEMAND ARMS TO FIGHT REACTION

7,500 MINERS LOCKED OUT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Speed-up, Long Hour Tactics Produce Too Much; Men Starve

W.L.R. Raising Relief

Owners Victimize Men Who Tell of Conditions

TAMAQUA, Pa., March 15 (UP).

Seven thousand, five hundred men were thrown out of work today for an indefinite period when the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company announced suspension of all its Panther Creek Valley operations.

Slack market conditions were blamed for closing the mines, and officials said they could not say when operations would resume.

The "slack market conditions" are largely the result of the long work day, and speedup policy of the coal companies, coupled with introduction of machinery by which a crew of from five to 25 miners working as a gang, under a boss, replace and produce as much coal as several hundred miners working individually or in pairs, under the old system.

The National Miners' Union is struggling to organize the miners for a fight, not only for a raise in wages from the low point to which they have been cut, but also for the absorption of the unemployed by a

REVOLT AGAINST HILLMAN GROWS

Presser Club Steps Out to Fight Traitors

So deepgoing is the revolt of the workers in the men's clothing industry against the rule of the Hillman gang, over the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, that hitherto pro-administration elements are coming out openly in a fight against the company unionization of the A. C. W.

Threaten Hillman.

Suddenly breaking a long-maintained silence, the employers' press, which hitherto quoted long extracts from union statements that "absolute peace" prevailed in the union, yesterday came forth with the announcement that the Pressers' Club had held a meeting and "issued a threat of war against Hillman for his use of the expulsion weapon against those who fight his union-wrecking policies. They also denounced his piece-work and check-off system policies, demanding their immediate recall. It was learned,

WORKERS LEG FROZEN OFF.

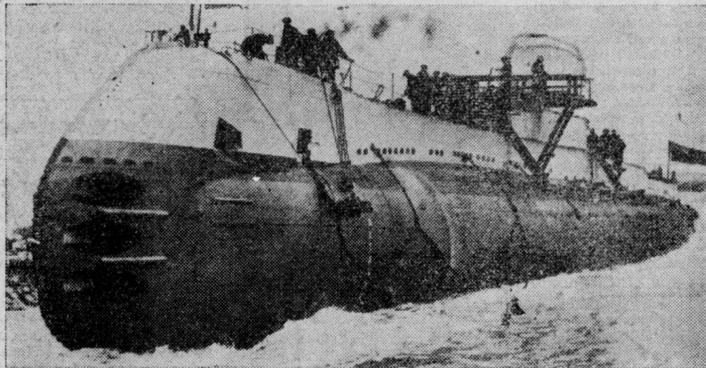
A worker, William Garrison, forced by his low wages to sleep in an unheated shack near White Plains, had his leg frozen two nights ago, so severely that all feeling was lost, and he did not know what was the matter with it. He continued on his job until gangrene set in and it had to be amputated yesterday.

New Russian Story, Article by Lenin in Daily Worker Monday

The first instalment of a long short story by one of the new Soviet writers will be published in the Daily Worker Monday. The story is a masterly character study of a young Russian student who, after going thru the horror of the Revolution and the civil wars, finds the necessary labor of the reconstruction period too prosaic and "goes to pieces."

In Monday's issue a remarkable article by Lenin on "Marx and Historical Materialism" will also be printed.

New Submarine of British Empire Snarls at U. S. Empire



The "Orpheus," most deadly submarine ever constructed, just launched at Dalmuir, Scotland. This boat has six torpedo tubes, heavy artillery on board, and a long cruising radius. She can post herself outside New York harbor, and drown a lot of the marine transport workers in the coming world war. U. S. subs of similar deadliness will do the same in England's narrow seas.

New Political Committee and Secretariat, Communist Party

ANOTHER LARGE SHOE BOSS SIGNS

Expect New Victory as Week Ends

The closing of the week sees the Independent Shoe Workers Union chalking up a strike victory against another large firm, and at the same time gives evidence that still another shoe boss will be compelled to bow



JOSEPH MAGLIACANO.

before the might of this young organization, before the week closes.

The Goldstein Shoe Company, 127 Spring St., hiring a crew of 135, signed up late last night and agreed to concede all the demands of the workers. This shop had held the men on strike for about five days. The Gerson Style Shoe Company will probably sign up tomorrow.

Another large firm that is anxious to end the strike is the Colonial Shoe Company where over 100 workers are employed. Acceptance of the Union's uniform contract was already conceded, but the firm was not yet ready to agree to all the demands of the crew, such as wage raises, etc. The workers are to listen to a report and will decide whether they want to go back or hold out. A new strike was also declared yesterday against the Calrad Co. and the entire crew is out in answer to the call.

The fight against the Dan Palter Co., where 350 are still striking, is being conducted with the greatest vigor, despite the negotiations for a settlement that are going on. This is the biggest shop to be tackled in the drive and a strong fight for recognition is being conducted here.

It was in front of this shop, at 151 W. 26th St., that Organizer Joseph Magliacano, was injured. A scab had slashed him across the cheek, inflicting a deep wound. Not a single man is left in the shop, and it is quite certain that the employer will submit to unionization and the wage raise concessions.

Although injured, Magliacano was arrested and will be compelled to face trial in the Jefferson Market Magistrate's Court this morning.

The working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made state machinery, and wield it for its own purpose. This new Commune (Paris Commune) breaks the modern state power.—Marx.

Following the Sixth National Convention of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., which recently concluded its sessions in New York, the new Central Executive Committee of the Party met in plenary session to transact such post-convention business as the election of the Political Committee and Secretariat of the Party.

The new Political Committee elected at this plenary session consists of fourteen members, to which will be added one additional member to be selected by the Young Workers (Communist) League. The composition of the new Political Committee is such as to include a Negro comrade and three workers now employed in the shops and mines. Of the fourteen members, ten were selected as representative of the former majority and four of the former minority of the party.

The plenary session of the Central Executive Committee selected the new Secretariat of the Party, which consists of Comrades Max Bedacht, William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow. These co-equal secretaries have their functions assigned as follows: Agitation and Propaganda: Bedacht. Trade Union Secretary: Foster. Executive Department: Gitlow.

RAYON BARONS TO BRING IN SCABS

Strikers Determined to Resist

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., March 15.—Announcement was made today by the officials of the American Glatstoff Corporation, a rayon trust, that they will try to resume operations with strikebreakers which the company is preparing to import in large numbers.

That the desperately determined strikers, numbering 2,000, are not prepared to accept this submissively can be gleaned from the answer given by a capitalist newspaper reporter by one of the women strikers, who was asked what they would do if strikebreakers were imported. After explaining that there are more ways than one in which a hoe can be used, she added, "and I haven't forgotten how to use a hoe."

Start Injunctions. Just as the helpful Governor Horton provided the rayon barons a militia officer to stay in the strike zone and give the signal which will bring troops at a moment's notice,

M. J. Olgin to Discuss Problem of Nationality, School Forum Sunday

The Workers School Forum expects one of the most interesting lectures of the year this Sunday evening, March 17th, when M. J. Olgin will speak on "Workers and the Problem of Nationality." Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, is especially qualified to speak on this subject since he has made a special study of it.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

TO FEATURE MASS PAGEANT SUNDAY

Thousands Will Attend Int'l Women's Meet

A mass pageant depicting the position of working women throughout history will be a feature of the International Women's Day meeting at Central Opera House tomorrow at 2 p. m. For the first time the working women of New York are producing and actively participating in the production of the pageant are the milliners of local 43, who have shown the same zest for this event as they have for union activities. Office workers, dressmakers, knitters workers, and many other working women will also take part.

The dances will be directed by Gertrude Prokosch, who has organized the Dance Guild, and who has directed dance pageants in summer schools for working girls. Women speakers active in the struggle of the American working class will arouse the thousands of working women to the significance of International Women's Day. Among the speakers will be Rose Worts, of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Albert Weisbord, of the National Textile Workers Union; Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Ray Ragozin, of the Communist Party; Kate Gitlow, of the United Council of Working Women; Gladys Schechter and Sylvia Bleecker, of the Milliners' Union, Local 43; Pauline Rogers, of the New York Working Women's Federation; Anna Fox, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union; Sarah Chernow, of the knitgoods workers, and many others.

Lovestone Will Open Lecture Course on America Imperialism

Jay Lovestone will open the lecture course on "American Imperialism" at the Workers School, 26-28 Union Sq. on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 p. m., with a lecture today on "U. S. and World Politics." Lovestone is author of the pamphlets "America Prepares for the Next War"; "American Imperialism"; "Labor Liabilities of American Imperialism" and was one of the reporters of the Sixth World Congress of the C. I. on the "Struggle Against the War Danger."

On the following Saturdays Robert Dunn, Earl Browder, Robert Minor, Benj. Gitlow, Wm. Z. Foster, Otto Huiswood, Herbert Zam, Wm. W. Weinstein and Max Bedacht will lecture on other phases of American imperialism.

Hoover Builds Autocracy by Making Bureau Heads Resign

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Hoover today demanded and got written resignations from all bureau heads, undersecretaries and chief clerks in the departments of cabinet officials. All employees above the rank of civil service regulations, and below that of departmental secretary are included in the order.

He also announced appointment of another \$10,000 a year private secretary, Walter H. Newton of Minnesota, who will have the single duty of taking all these secretaries and reorganizing their work.

Mexican Troops Near Torreon for Battle

U. S. SHIPS TEAR GAS AND ARMS TO GIL GOVERNMENT

U. S. Submarine Fleet Off Mexico; West Coast Watched

Escobar Gives Policy For Honest Gov't, Says Leading Looter

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Large amounts of war materials, including tear gas, arms and ammunition, have been ordered from American manufacturers by the Mexican government through its embassy here. Additional munitions are being provided by the United States government from its surplus stock. The wife of an El Paso hardware dealer was arrested at the border today for smuggling ammunition to the rebels.

MEXICO CITY, March 15.—The Mexican government today stated that federal troops under General Calles had driven rebels from the city of Durango, in the state of Durango, and was pressing hastily on to the northeast in order to reach Torreon, where the decisive conflict of the present rebellion is reckoned as only a matter of hours, or at the utmost, within two days.

With Calles approaching from the southwest, Torreon is nearly but not quite surrounded, with another column of Calles' command coming from Cantitas along the railway from the south, and with three columns spreading their approach from the east along and on both sides of the railway running from Monterey. A complete encirclement has not yet been made, as federals have so far found it impossible to reach a point northwest of Torreon, so as to cut the railway northward to Chihuahua and the U. S. border which is their objective in order that rebels in Torreon cannot retreat.

Yankee Navy at Hand.

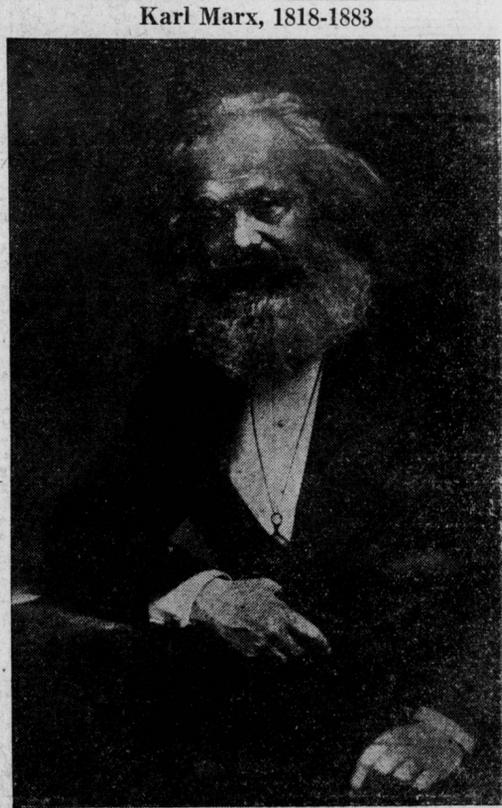
WASHINGTON, March 15.—American citizens at Mazatlan, on the west coast of the Mexican state of Sinaloa, now menaced with a rebel attack, have asked for American warships "to protect" them. Washington says it is asking Ambassador Morrow before making any decision. However, quietly and with no publicity, the whole submarine division of the great Yankee fleet, which has been "practicing" off Panama, is now steaming northward up the west coast of Mexico. This submarine division, some heavily manned and with disappearing guns of big caliber. It is supposed to be going to San Diego, Calif.

The Rebel Program.

TORREON, March 15.—This city, strangely peaceful in view of the certainty that it will soon be the scene of battle, yesterday heard General Escobar speak to a crowd of 3,000, telling why he is leading a rebellion. After referring to Calles as a tyrant and double-crosser, he said: "We want in Mexico a clean government that will not steal—in fact an honest government." Escobar came last week from Monterey, re-

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Christian Socialism is but the holy water with which the priest consecrates the hearthstones of the aristocrat.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).



The original of the above reproduction of a photo of Karl Marx hangs in the office of the Workers School, 26 Union Square, New York City. It was sent to this country by him in 1883, as can be seen from the letter accompanying it, reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

Speech of Friedrich Engels At the Funeral of Karl Marx

(On Saturday, March 17th, 1883, Marx was laid to rest in Highgate cemetery, beside the remains of his wife, who had been buried there fifteen months earlier.)

At the graveside, Comrade Lenke laid on the coffin two wreaths looped with red ribbon, one in the name of the staff of the "Sozialdemokrat," of Zurich, and the other in that of the Communist Workers' Educational Society of London.

Then Engels spoke.—D. Ryazanoff.)

On March 14th, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest of living thinkers ceased to think. He had been left alone for barely two minutes; but when we entered his room we found that, seated in his chair, he had quietly gone to sleep—for ever.

The loss which his death has inflicted upon the fighting proletariat in Europe and America, and upon the science of history, is immeasurable. The gaps that will be made by the death of this titan will soon be felt.

Just as Darwin discovered the law of evolution in organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of evolution in human history. He discovered the simple fact (heretofore hidden beneath ideological excrescences) that human beings must have food and drink, clothing and shelter, first of all, before they can interest themselves in politics, science, art, religion, and the like.

This implies that the production of the immediately requisite material means of subsistence, and therefore the extent economic development phase of a nation or an epoch, constitute the foundation upon which the State institutions, the legal outlooks, the artistic and even the religious ideas, of those concerned, have been built up. It implies that these latter must be explained out of the former, whereas usually the former have been explained as issuing from the latter.

Nor was this all. Marx likewise discovered the special law of motion proper to the contemporary capitalist method of production and to the bourgeois society which that method of production has brought into being. The discovery of surplus value suddenly threw light here, whereas all previous investigators (socialist critics no less than bourgeois economists) had been groping in the dark.

Two such discoveries might suffice for one man's lifetime. Fortunately he who is privileged to make even one discovery so outstanding,

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4,000 ARE FACING DEATH IN FLOOD

Militia Agrees to Save Negroes Last of All

TROY, Ala., March 15 (UP).

The removal of refugees from the submerged town of Elba got under way early tonight, and several families were rescued by boats. The flood victims, who had been trapped in the upper floors and on roofs of buildings for more than 24 hours, were carried to New Brockton, and Enterprise.

TROY, Ala., March 15.—A major flood disaster, with possibly heavy loss of life, engulfed southeastern Alabama today. By noon only a few score of more than 20,000 persons, many of them Negro tenant farmers, marooned in the area were known to have been rescued. The fate of the rest remained unknown here, because of isolation from wrecked communications and storms.

At least 10,000 men, women and children were believed trapped on house tops and in upper floors of buildings in a score of towns.

State of Alabama militia, ordered into the district, are making slow progress, and are known to have a general agreement among themselves to rescue only white residents first, and to let the Negroes drown, if necessary, to keep them from leaving.

There are reports about screams and moans of women and children at El Ba, Ala., a telephone lineman penetrated to within a half mile of the inundated town and returned, white-lipped, with a tale of agonizing pleas for aid and a picture of

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POSTPONE TRIAL OF COSSACK. BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., March 15.—The \$5,000 damage case of Rudolph Dipiazza, miner of Bentleyville, Pa., against Louis W. Kraus, coal and iron policeman charged with assault, has been continued until May upon a motion of the defendant's attorney. The motion was made on the grounds that the defense needed time to locate one of its material witnesses.

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REBEL TRIUMPH WOULD AID THE WORKERS' FOES

Calles and Gil Have Permitted Growth of Reaction

Demand Arms, Power Workers and Peasants Oppose Rebellion

With civil war raging in Mexico, the attitude of the Mexican Communist Party toward the present insurrection and toward the Gil government, becomes a matter of great importance and a subject of intense interest to every revolutionary worker. The Daily Worker has received and publishes herewith, the call to the workers and peasants of Mexico by the Mexican Communist Party. It was issued on March 5, the day following the outbreak of the rebellion, and published in the Party's official organ "El Machete" on March 9. The manifesto reads as follows: "Comrades:

"The revolt of the generals of the north, the revolt of Aguirre in Vera Cruz, and the revolt of the generals in other states, is an uprising of all the forces of reaction, of all the hacendados and large landowners, of all the reactionary generals and governors in order to establish in Mexico a military dictatorship of all the elements inimical to the interests of the working class.

Prepared in 1928. "Defeated under de la Huerta in 1923, and falling under Gomez and Serano in 1927, the Mexican reaction in 1928 prepared for the present armed revolt. However, the situation today is graver and more difficult than it was in 1923 and in 1927, because today the militant Catholic reaction, the clerical and reactionary landowners, was joined by the group of Sonora—the elements which only yesterday were known as the representatives of the Mexican Revolution."

"The revolution, made with the blood of the peasant masses, and with the sacrifices and sweat of the working class, has not given the people that for which it was fighting. The land continues to remain in the hands of the large landowners; the oil fields and the mines, the greatest riches of the country, are in the hands of foreign capital, and all the means of communication and transport are in the control of native and foreign companies which exploit them at the expense of the Mexican people and to the detriment of the workers and peasant masses.

What Has Happened. "What the Revolution did was to establish a new class, a class of new rich, landowners of the Revolution, generals, governors and lawyers who thrive inside and outside of the government, living on the budget and accumulating wealth for their own benefit and for the benefit of their friends.

"Instead of giving the power to the people, the Revolution transferred it to those elements which today, in collusion with the native and foreign capitalists, apply a system of continuous sabotage against the rights, demands and the struggle of the workers and peasant masses. Article 27 is not being complied with.

"The National Agrarian Commission has become transformed into an apparatus of pettyfingers and bureaucrats, paid by the same landowners in order to prevent the realization of the just demands of the agrarian communities and villages. Article 123 exists for the majority of the states only on paper, because in reality the working class suffers from the most abject capitalist exploitation.

Petty Bourgeoisie in Power. "The revolutionaries of 1910, the petty bourgeoisie now in power, are incapable of effecting the economic reconstruction of the country. All the agitation and propaganda of Calles and of the laborists, faithful servants of the petty bourgeoisie, for the establishment of an independent national Mexican industry is the greatest failure in history, the most

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WORKER'S MEMOIRS OF MARX

By FRIEDRICH LESSNER I do not think that my forerunners will take it amiss if I, as a workman, as a plebeian knight of the needle, write down for the benefit of my young comrades, on the occasion of this commemorative festival, my memories of our immortal champion. These memories are based upon many years' personal intercourse with Karl Marx. In part they will describe the impressions which Marx made on myself and others, and in part they will amplify the picture of his life.

He was always especially delighted to get into touch with manual workers, and to have opportunities for conversing with them. He especially sought the company of those who did not hesitate to oppose his views frankly, and those who did not trouble him with flattery. The views of manual workers concerning the movement were of great interest to him. He was always ready to discuss important political and economic problems with them, quickly discovering whether they really knew what they were talking about, and being overjoyed when this was the case.

During the lifetime of the International, he never missed a sitting of the General Council. After the sittings, most of us, Marx included, usually adjourned to a quiet tavern and continued the discussions informally over a glass of beer. On the way home, Marx often talked about the normal working day, for as early as 1866 we had begun agitating on behalf of the eight-hour day, and this became part of our program at the Geneva Congress in September, 1866. Marx was fond of saying: "We want to get an eight-hour day established as the normal, but we ourselves are apt to work at least twice as long!"

It is unfortunately true that Marx was too prone to work overtime, that he suffered from overwork. The International alone cost him a vast amount of time and energy—how much, no outsider can possibly realize. Besides this, he had to work for his living, and to spend innumerable hours in the British Museum Reading Room gathering material for his historical and economic writings.

I lived not far from the Museum, and on his way back to his home, in Maitland Park Road, Haverstock Hill, North London, he would often drop in to have a word with me about some matter connected with the affairs of the International. When he got home, he would sup, and then take a short rest. After that he usually set to work again, often working far into the night and even into the small hours—more especially when he had been kept away from his desk too long after supper by visits from comrades.

Marx's house was always open to a trusty comrade. I can never forget the happy hours which I, like so many others, spent in his family circle. Here his wife was the most striking figure. She was a tall and very beautiful woman, of distinguished appearance, but at the same time so kind-hearted, so amiable, so full of life and withal so natural and so free from stiffness, that visitors felt as much at home with her as if she had been their own mother or sister.

She was an enthusiast for the workers' cause; and she rejoiced at any victory, however small, won by the workers in their fight with the bourgeoisie. The three daughters, too, were from earliest childhood keenly interested in the modern working-class movement, which was always the main topic of conversation in the Marx household. The relationships between Marx and the girls were the most intimate and uncontrained that can be imagined. They

Speech of Friedrich Engels At the Funeral of Karl Marx (Continued from Page One) But in every field he studied (the fields were many, and the studies were exhaustive), Marx made independent discoveries—even to mathematics.

Lenin in 1917



The above is a photo of Lenin circulated by the Czarist police in St. Petersburg when the order went out for his arrest after the July uprising, 1917. (From "Illustrated History of the Russian Revolution," International Publishers, N. Y.)

Lenin's First Reaction to the February Revolution in Russia

treated him more like a brother or a friend than a father, for Marx had no love for the role of authoritative parent. In serious matters, he was his children's counselor; and when he could spare the time he was their playmate.

He had, in fact, an intense love for children, and would often say that what he liked best in the biblical figure of Jesus was the latter's fondness for the little ones. When nothing called him to central London, and his walks took him towards Hampstead Heath, the author of "Capital" would, as likely as not, be seen having a romp with a crowd of children of the streets.

Like all truly great men, Marx was quite free from arrogance, giving due credit to all honest endeavor, and valuing every opinion grounded on independent thought. As I have said before, he was always eager to learn what simple manual workers thought about the labor movement.

In the afternoons he frequently came to see me, took me out for a walk, and talked to me of anything and everything. Of course, I left the conversation to him as far as I could, for it was such a delight to listen to the developments of his thoughts and also to hear him when he was in lighter vein. I was enthralled on such occasions, and found it difficult to tear myself away from him. The charm of his companionship impressed, one might say bewitched, all who came in contact with him.

He had an inexhaustible fund of humor, and his laughter invariably rang true. If some of our own folk had gained a success anywhere, no matter in what country, he would express his jubilation with such heartiness that those in his company were irresistibly swept into the current of exultation. He was overjoyed at every electoral victory won by the German workers, and at every victorious strike. What intense pleasure he would have had could he have lived to witness the huge May Day demonstrations we are now able to organize. The attacks of his opponents only amused him, and I loved to hear the ironical and sarcastic way in which he spoke of them.

Because he was an active revolutionist, Marx was the best hated and most calumniated man of his time. He was shown the door by various governments, republican as well as absolute. Bourgeoisie, ultra-democrats as well as conservatives, vied with one another in spreading libels about him. He brushed these aside like cobwebs, ignored them, only troubled to answer them when he positively had to. Yet he has gone down to his death, honored, loved, and mourned by millions of revolutionary workers all over the world, in Europe and Asia as far eastward as the Siberian mines, and in America as far westward as California. I can boldly assert that, while he may still have many adversaries, he has now hardly one personal enemy.

His name and his works will live on through the centuries.

MARX ON THE PARIS COMMUNE OF 1870

by KARL MARX (We publish below various excerpts from Marx's pamphlet "The Civil War in France," written as an address of the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association—the First International. They sum up Marx's estimate of the Paris Commune—the first appearance in history of the phenomenon which Marx described as the dictatorship of the proletariat.)

On the dawn of the 18th of March, Paris arose on the thunderburst of "Vive la Commune!" What is the Commune, that sphinx so tantalizing to the bourgeois mind?

"The proletarians of Paris," said the Central Committee in its manifesto of the 18th of March, "amidst the failures and treasons of the ruling classes, have understood that the hour has struck for them to save the situation by taking into their own hands the direction of public affairs. . . . They have understood that it is their imperious duty and their absolute right to render themselves masters of their own destinies, by seizing upon the governmental power." But the working class cannot simply lay hold of the ready-made State machinery, and wield it for its own purposes.

The direct antithesis to the Empire was the Commune. The cry of "Social Republic," with which the revolution of February was ushered in by the Paris proletariat, did but express a vague aspiration after a Republic that was not only to supersede the monarchial form of class-rule, but class-rule itself. The Commune was the positive form of that Republic.

Paris, the central seat of the old governmental power, and, at the same time, the social stronghold of the French working class, had risen in arms against the attempt of Thiers and the Rurals to restore and perpetuate that old governmental power bequeathed to them by the Empire. Paris could resist only because, in consequence of the siege, it had got rid of the army, and replaced it by a National Guard, the bulk of which consisted of working men. This fact was now to be transformed into an institution. The first degree of the Commune, therefore, was the suppression of the standing army, and the substitution for it of the armed people.

The Commune was formed of the municipal councillors, chosen by universal suffrage in various wards of the town, responsible and revocable at short terms. The majority of its members were naturally working men, or acknowledged representatives of the working class. The Commune was to be a working, not a parliamentary body, executive and legislative at the same time. Instead of continuing to be the agent of the Central Government, the police was at once stripped of its political attributes, and turned into the responsible and at all times revocable agent of the Commune. So were the officials of all other branches of the Administration. From the members of the Commune downwards to the public service had to be done at workers' wages. The vested interests and the high dignitaries of the State disappeared along with the high dignitaries themselves. Public functions ceased to be the private property of the tools of the Central Government. Not only municipal administration, but the whole initiative hitherto exercised by the State was laid into the hands of the Commune.

Having once got rid of the standing army and the police, the physical force elements of the old Government, the Commune was anxious to break the spiritual force of repression, the "parson-power," by the disestablishment and disendowment . . .

Working men's Paris, with its Commune, will be for ever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators history has already nailed to that eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priest will not avail to redeem them.

I have just read a telegram of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency of March 17, containing the program of the new government and Bonar Law's declaration to the effect that the Tsar had not yet abdicated, and that his whereabouts were unknown. Yesterday it seemed that the Guchkov-Milukov government was fully victorious, that it had already entered into an agreement with the dynasty; today it appears that the dynasty is no more, that the Tsar has fled, evidently making ready for a counter-revolution! . . .

We have started working on these, (published elsewhere in this issue—Ed.), which we may complete tonight. Of course, we shall forward them to you immediately. If possible, wait until you get these things, which will correct (or supplement) the things I am now writing in my own name.

Zinoviev and I have just succeeded in preparing the outline of the theses. It is the first draft, editorially quite unsatisfactory (we shall, of course, not publish it in the present form), but which, I hope, gives an idea as to the fundamentals.

We urgently ask you to acquaint Youri and Eugene Bosh, as well as Ludmila, with this, and to send us at least a few words before you leave. Also be sure to arrange with someone remaining in Norway about forwarding our material to Russia and the Russian to us. Please do it, and ask the one remaining (perhaps a Norwegian who knows German, French, or English) to be very punctual. We shall send money to cover expenses.

In my opinion, our main task is to guard against getting entangled in foolish attempts at "unity" with the social-patriots (or what is still more dangerous, with the wavering ones, like the Organization Committee, Trotsky and Co.) and to continue the work of our own party in a consistently internationalist spirit. Our immediate task is to widen the scope of our work, to organize the masses, to arouse new social strata, the backward elements, the rural population, the domestic servants, to form nuclei in the army for the purpose of carrying on a systematic and detailed expose of the new government, to prepare the seizure of power by the Soviets of Workers' Deputies. Only this power can give bread, peace, and freedom. . . .

of all churches as proprietary bodies. The priests were sent back to the recesses of private life, there to feed upon the aims of the faithful in imitation of their predecessors, the Apostles. The whole of the educational institutions were opened to the people gratuitously and at the same time cleared of all interference of Church and State. Thus, not only was education made accessible to all, but science itself freed from the fetters which class prejudice and governmental force had imposed upon it.

The judicial functions were to be divested of that sham independence which had but served to mask their abject subservience to all succeeding governments to which, in turn, they had taken, and broken, the oaths of allegiance. Like the rest of public servants, magistrates and judges were to be elective, responsible and revocable.

When the Paris Commune took the management of the revolution in its own hands; when plain working men for the first time dared to infringe upon the Governmental privilege of their "natural superiors," and, under circumstances of unexampled difficulty, performed their work modestly, conscientiously, and efficiently,—performed it at salaries the highest of which barely amounted to one-fifth of what, according to high scientific authority, is the minimum required for a secretary to a certain metropolitan school board,—the old world writhed in convulsions of rage at the sight of the Red Flag, the symbol of the Republic of Labor, flating over the Hotel de Ville.

Wonderful, indeed, was the change the Commune had wrought in Paris! No longer any trace of the meretricious Paris of the Second Empire. No longer was Paris the rendezvous of British landlords, of Irish absentee, American ex-slaveholders and shoddy men, Russian ex-owners, and Wallachian boyards. No more corpses at the Morgue, no nocturnal burglaries, scarcely any robberies; in fact, for the first time since the days of February, 1848, the streets of Paris were safe, and that without any police of any kind. "We," said a member of the Commune, "hear no longer of assassination, theft, and personal assault; it seems, indeed, as if the police had dragged along with it to Versailles all of its Conservative friends." The scottish had refound the scent of their protectors—the absconding men of family, religion, and, above all, of property. In their stead, the real women of Paris showed again at the surface—heroic, noble, and devoted, like the women of antiquity. Working, thinking, fighting, bleeding Paris—almost forgetful, in its incubation of a new society, of the cannibals at its gates—radiant in the enthusiasm of its historic initiative!

If the Commune was thus truly representative of all the healthy elements of French society, and therefore the truly national Government, it was, at the same time, a working men's Government, as the bold champion of the emancipation of labor, emphatically international. Within sight of the Prussian army, that had annexed to Germany two French provinces, the Commune annexed to France the working people all over the world.

Working men's Paris, with its Commune, will be for ever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators history has already nailed to that eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priest will not avail to redeem them.

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RAYON BARONS TO BRING IN SCABS

Strikers Determined to Resist

(Continued from Page One) so the Tennessee courts have already provided the bosses with the necessary injunctions to prohibit picketing.

In the meantime the sheriff's deputies have been increased manifold and private guards are maintained in and around the mill grounds. But the strikers are already organizing their ranks for picketing closely all the roads and driveways to the big plant.

It is on these roads that the prospective scabs will be compelled to face ambittered strikers who "have not forgotten how to use the hoe."

Bemberg Workers Ready. Workers in the big factories of the American Bemberg Corporation, also situated in Happy Valley, numbering 3,500, are ready to go out and join the strike for the increase in wages, which even if obtained, would still leave these workers among the most horribly exploited of any group in American industry.

The reason for their not having come out on strike by now is the restraining influence of the agents of the United Textile Workers Union of the A. F. of L. These agents, the Messrs. Penix and Stubbs, are loth adding their "advice" to the pressure exerted by the Bemberg bosses in keeping these workers inside the plants.

Where Lenin Stayed in Zurich



This is the house in which Lenin lived during his exile in Zurich. It was here that he wrote the letter and theses on the February Revolution in Russia, both of which are reprinted in this issue. (From "Illustrated History of the Russian Revolution," International Publishers, N. Y.)

Lenin's Draft Thesis of the 17th of March, 1917

(The following theses of Lenin were written on the same day as the letter to Kollontai referring to them, published elsewhere in this issue. The Octobrists referred to in the second paragraph of the theses were the party of the reactionary big bourgeoisie, which was organized after the 1905 revolution. The Cadets (Constitutional Democrats) were the party of the liberal bourgeoisie.

The defensists, mentioned at the beginning of the last paragraph of the theses, were those who claimed they were opposed to the imperialist war, but who favored the defense of the "fatherland."

These theses were first published in the Lenin Collection, Vol. II, 1924.—A. G. R.

News from Russia reaching us in Zurich at this writing, March 17, 1917, is so scanty, and events in our country are developing so rapidly, that one must be extremely cautious in forming a judgment as to the present state of affairs.

Yesterday's telegrams presented the situation as if the Tsar had already abdicated and a government of Cadets and Octobrists had already concluded an agreement with other representatives of the Romanov dynasty. Today's papers published reports from England to the effect that the Tsar has not yet abdicated, and that his whereabouts are unknown! It means, then, that the Tsar is trying to offer resistance, to organize a party and perhaps an army to restore the monarchy; it is even possible that, in order to deceive the people, the Tsar, if he should succeed in making his escape from Russia or in gaining the support of a portion of the army, will issue a manifesto announcing an immediate, separate peace signed by him with Germany!

Under these circumstances the task of the proletariat is rather complicated. It is perfectly obvious that the proletariat must organize and develop its alliance with all the layers of the laboring masses in city and country, in order to offer merciless resistance to Tsarist reaction and to crush completely the Tsarist monarchy.

On the other hand, the new government that has seized power in Petrograd, or, rather, has snatched it from the hands of the proletariat after the latter had won a victory in bloody battles, consists of the liberal bourgeoisie and landowners, who have harnessed Kerensky, that representative of the democratic peasantry and, perhaps, of a section of workers who have forgotten their internationalism and have been lured into following the bourgeoisie. The new government consists of avowed supporters and defenders of the imperialist war with Germany, the war now waged in league with the imperialist government of England and France for the sake of robbing and subjugating foreign lands—Armenia, Galicia, Constantinople, etc.

The new government can give to the peoples of Russia (or to those nations to which we are bound by war) neither peace, nor bread, nor complete freedom, and for that reason the working class must continue its struggle for Socialism and for peace, must utilize the new situation for that purpose and explain it to the large masses of the people.

In its first proclamation to the people (March 17), the government uttered not a word about the main and basic question of the present moment, peace. It keeps secret the predatory treaties made by tsarism with England, France, Italy, Japan, etc. It wishes to conceal from the people the truth about its war program, and the fact that it is for war, for victory over Germany. It cannot do the thing that the peoples must needs have done, i. e., directly and openly propose to all the warring nations that an armistice be immediately declared, to be followed by a peace concluded on the basis of full freedom for the colonies, as well as for all the subjects and dependents. (Continued on Page Five)

White River, Big Creek, and Pea River run thru a thickly settled strawberry and truck garden region around Elba, Ala. The flooded area includes the towns of Elba, Castele Berry, Flomaton and Big Creek. Elba seems hardest hit, but all communications with these towns are cut off.

A power dam in Pea River was supposed to hold back the waters from too rapid rise tho it was built for power, and was a weak protection. The state of Alabama had taken no other precautions and has no rescue apparatus. Government airplanes make observation flights but there are few boats that can be used actually to rescue the families imperiled.

BELOT, Wisc., March 15.—Judge Chester Christianson of the Beloit municipal court ruled today that according to Wisconsin law it would be possible to give a three-year sentence for being convicted of drunkenness the second time. The law has never been enforced.

NEW BOOK ON PARIS COMMUNE

ON THE eve of the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Paris Commune, the Workers Library Publishers, has just issued "Paris on the Barricades" by George Spiro, an American worker.

It is the story, in fiction form, of the heroic struggle of the Parisian proletariat in 1871 in defense of their dictatorship, and it is the first book to be published in this country on this subject. Its author has spent ten years delving into the history of class struggles from antiquity to modern times and has completed a comprehensive account, told in vivid and sincere words, of the struggles of toiling masses. "Paris on the Barricades" is taken from the complete work and published in pamphlet form.

Moissaye J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, writes the introduction full of warm appreciation for Spiro's work and his capacity to make the Paris Commune a living thing full of revolutionary potentialities for the international working class today. He strongly recommends this latest publication of the Workers' Library Publishers to the workers.

4,000 ARE FACING DEATH IN FLOOD

Militia Agrees to Save Negroes Last of All

(Continued from Page One) groups of rain-soaked figures huddled on the tops of buildings.

Many house-tops were already under water, he said. Heavy rains, the cause of the disaster, continued to swell rivers and streams, aiding to the danger of life.

White River, Big Creek, and Pea River run thru a thickly settled strawberry and truck garden region around Elba, Ala. The flooded area includes the towns of Elba, Castele Berry, Flomaton and Big Creek. Elba seems hardest hit, but all communications with these towns are cut off.

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Advertisement for Columbia Records featuring 'Newest WORKERS! Columbia Records' and a list of records including 'Russian Lullaby', 'The Far Away Bells', 'Ain't Ja coming out Tonight', etc.

We will ship you C. O. D. Parcel Post any of the above Series or we will be glad to send you complete Catalogues of Classic and all Foreign Records. When ordering, please give your order at least for 5 Records. Postage free.

Surma Music Company 103 AVENUE "A" (Bet. 6-7th) NEW YORK CITY

Marx's Daughter Tells of His Life and Work

by Eleanor Marx

Karl Marx was born in Treves on May 5, 1818, of Jewish parents. His father, a man of great talents—was a lawyer, strongly imbued with French eighteenth century ideas of religion, science, and art; his mother was the descendant of Hungarian Jews, who in the seventeenth century settled in Holland.

Among his earliest friends and playmates were Jenny (afterwards his wife) and Edgar von Westphalen. From their father, Baron von Westphalen (himself half a Scot), Karl Marx imbibed his first love for the Romantic School; and while his father read him Voltaire and Racine, Westphalen read him Homer and Shakespeare. These always remained his favorite writers.

At once much loved and feared by his schoolfellows—loved because he was always in mischief, and feared because of his readiness in writing satirical verse and lampooning his enemies—Karl Marx passed through the usual school routine, and then proceeded to the universities of Bonn and Berlin, where, to please his father, he for a time studied law, and, to please himself, he studied history and philosophy.

In 1842, he was about to take up a position at Bonn University as Privatdozent (instructor), but the political movement which had begun in Germany since the death of Frederick William III in 1840 attracted him into another career.

The chiefs of the Rhenish liberals, Camphausen and Hansemann, had founded the "Rheinische Zeitung" at Cologne, with the co-operation of Marx, whose brilliant and bold criticism of the provincial Landtag created such a sensation, that, although only twenty-four years old, he was offered the chief editorship of the paper. He accepted it, and there-with began his long struggle with all despotisms, and with Prussian despotism in particular.

olution of 1848, and then translated into well-nigh all European languages.

In the meantime, Marx had continued in the "Brusseler Zeitung" his attack on the Prussian government, and again the Prussian government demanded his expulsion, but in vain; only the February revolution caused a movement among the Belgian workmen, when Marx, without any ado, was expelled by the Belgian government. The provisional government of France, had, however, through Flocon, invited him to return to Paris, and this invitation he accepted.

In Paris he remained some time, till after the revolution of March, 1848, when he returned to Cologne and there founded the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung"—the only paper representing the working class, and daring to defend the June insurgents of Paris.

Finally, after the May rising (1849) in Dresden, the Rhine Provinces, and South Germany, the "Rheinische Zeitung" was forcibly suppressed. The last number—printed in red—appeared on May 19th, 1849.

Marx now returned to Paris, but a few weeks after the demonstration of June 13, 1849, the French government gave him the choice of retiring to Brittany or leaving France. He preferred the latter, and went to London—where he continued to live for over thirty years. An attempt to bring out the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung" in the form of a review, published at Hamburg, was not successful.

Immediately after Napoleon's coup d'etat, Marx wrote his *Achtzehnte Brumaire des Louis Bonaparte* (Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon), and in 1853 the "Revelations concerning the Cologne Communist Trial"—in which he laid bare the infamous machinations of the Prussian government and police.

After the condemnation at Cologne of the members of the Communist League, Marx for a time retired from active political life, devoting himself to the study of economics in the British Museum Reading Room, to contributing leading articles and correspondence to the "New York Tribune," and to writing pamphlets and leaflets attacking the Palmerston regime, widely circulated at the time by David Urquhart.

The first fruits of his long, earnest studies in political economy appeared in 1859, in his *Zur Kritik der politischen Oekonomie* (Critique of Political Economy)—a work which contains the first exposition of his theory of value.

Meanwhile the working-class movement had progressed so far that Karl Marx could think of executing a long-cherished plan—the establishment in all the more advanced countries of Europe and America of an International Workingmen's Association. A public meeting to express sympathy with Poland was held in April, 1864. This brought together the working men of various nationalities, and it was decided to found the International. This was done at a meeting (presided over by Professor Beesly) in St. Martin's Hall, on September 28, 1864. A provisional General Council was elected, and Marx drew up the Inaugural Address and the Provisional Rules.

In the same year, 1843, Marx had married his old friend and playfellow, to whom he had been engaged for seven years, Jenny von Westphalen, and with his young wife proceeded to Paris. Here, together with Arnold Ruge, he published the "Deutsch-franzosische Jahrbucher," in which he began the long series of his socialist writings. His first contribution was a critique on Hegel's philosophy of law; the second, an essay on the Jewish problem.

When the "Jahrbucher" ceased to appear, Marx contributed to the journal "Vorwaerts," of which he is usually said to have been the editor. As a matter of fact, the editorship of this paper, to which Heine, Overbeck, Engels, etc., contributed, seems to have been carried on in a somewhat erratic manner, and a really responsible editor never existed.

Marx's next publication was *Die heilige Familie* (The Holy Family), written jointly with Engels, a satirical critique directed against Bruno Bauer and his school of Hegelian idealists.

This same year, Marx founded a German Working Men's Club at Brussels, and, what is of more importance, joined, together with his political friends, the Communist League. The whole organization of the League was changed by him; from a hole-and-corner conspiracy it was transformed into an organization for the propaganda of Communist principles, and was only secret because existing circumstances made secrecy a necessity. Wherever German Working Men's Clubs existed the League existed also, and it was the first socialist movement of an international character. Englishmen, Belgians, Hungarians, Poles, and Scandinavians being members—it was the first organization of the Social Democratic Party.

In 1847, a congress of the League was held in London, at which Marx and Engels were present as delegates; and they were subsequently appointed to write the celebrated *Manifesto of the Communist Party*—first published just before the rev-

olution of 1848, and then translated into well-nigh all European languages.

In the meantime, Marx had continued in the "Brusseler Zeitung" his attack on the Prussian government, and again the Prussian government demanded his expulsion, but in vain; only the February revolution caused a movement among the Belgian workmen, when Marx, without any ado, was expelled by the Belgian government. The provisional government of France, had, however, through Flocon, invited him to return to Paris, and this invitation he accepted.

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TUDOR INN

Restaurant
113 East 14th Street

For good and wholesome food, don't fail to visit us

We serve special luncheon plates from 11:30-3 p. m.

Reasonable Prices

TRY OUR SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER!

Daily Worker

Spring Dance

at Bath Beach Workers Center
48 BAY 28TH STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TONIGHT!

ADMISSION 75 CENTS
Ausp.: Br. 4, Sec. 7, Workers (Communist) Party

Bronx 'Kapzunim' Ball

WILL BE HELD

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, AT 8:30 P. M.

at 2700 BRONX PARK EAST

A 12-Scene Opera Show, and Imported Souvenirs
Something Great!

Given by Branch 6, Section 5 for the Benefit of the Daily Worker

Food Carnival and Dance

TOMORROW, March 17th, at 8 P. M.

at
THE WORKERS CENTER, 26-28 UNION SQUARE

PROCEEDS TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER!

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION 1, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY AND DOWNTOWN SECTION YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE

FUN! FROLIC! DANCE!

Building the Revolutionary Organ of the Working Class at the

ADMISSION 50c

The New Plays

"BUCKAROO," a melodramatic comedy by Albert W. and Edward L. Barker and Charles Beahan, will be presented by Hamilton MacFadden at Erlanger's Theatre, tonight. The cast includes Nydia Westman, James Bell, Ruth Easton, Violet Dunn and Lois Shore.

"THE LADY FROM THE SEA," by Ibsen, at the Bijou Theatre, Monday evening. The cast includes Blanche Dallas, Yurka Anderson, Edward Fielding, Linda Watkins, John Daly Murphy and G. Pat Collins.

"THE TRIP TO SCARBOROUGH," by Sheridan, will be presented by Bushnell Cheney's Jitney Players at the Cherry Lane Theatre, Monday night.

"JOURNEY'S END," by R. C. Sherriff, a war play imported from London, will be presented at Henry Miller's Theatre Friday night. The players are all English.

PHILHARMONIC PROGRAM TOMORROW INCLUDES HAYDN SYMPHONY

The Philharmonic will give four concerts this week. Tomorrow afternoon at the Metropolitan the program includes the Gluck "Iphigenia in Aulis" Overture, the Haydn Symphony in D, Dukas' Sorcerer's Apprentice, and Respighi's Roman Festivals. On Thursday afternoon and Friday evening, at Carnegie Hall, Toscanini will conduct the "Coriolanus" Overture, two of Berceuse Elegiaca and Rondo Arlecchino, the Prelude, Fanfare, and Fuga of Tommasini and the Schubert Symphony in C.

For the Students' Concert, next Saturday night, Toscanini has chosen Wagner's "Faust" Overture, Haydn's "Clock" Symphony, Prokofiev's Classic Symphony, and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe." Next Sunday the orchestra appears at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in a program of Gluck, Pizetti, Dukas and Beethoven.

The program for the Students' Concert this Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall has been changed. It is now: "Iphigenia in Aulis," Overture, Gluck; Concerto dell'Estate, Pizetti; Sorcerer's Apprentice, Dukas; Symphony No. 2 in D, Beethoven.

FRENCH COMPANY REMAINS THIRD WEEK AT JOJON'S

The Modern French Musical Comedy Company, which has been repaling New Yorkers with musical comedies fresh from Paris, have extended their engagement for another week at Jojon's Theatre. Two plays will be included in the week's offering. For the first part of the week, from Monday and including Thursday matinee, the play will be "Un Bon Garcon," for which book, lyrics and music were written by Maurice Yvain. Beginning Thursday night, the play will be "Trois Jeunes Filles Nues," which opened the engagement at Jojon's.

BATTLE OF MONS AT CAMEO TODAY

"The Battle of Mons" is the film-story of the famous retreat from Mons and the German advance sweeping over Belgium and Eastern France, is the new picture set for the Cameo theatre screen and will be shown beginning today.

"The Battle of Mons" is authentically and thoroughly recreated in the picture of that title. This is the first American showing.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

Philharmonic Symphony

ARTURO TOSCANINI
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
This Sun. Aft. at 3:00
Gluck-Haydn-Dukas-Respighi

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., March 21, at 2:30
BEETHOVEN-BUSONI
TOMMASINI-SCHUBERT

CARNEGIE HALL, Saturday Eve., March 23, at 8:45
Friday Eve., March 22, at 8:45
STUDENTS
Wagner-Haydn-Prokofiev-Ravel

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sunday Aft., March 24, at 3:15
Gluck-Pizetti-Dukas-Beethoven
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

Town Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 19 at 8:30
SONG RECITAL

Alice PATON

Concert Mgt. DAN'L MAYER, Inc.
Steinway Piano

COMEDY Theatre, 41st St., E. of Broadway. Evens, incl. Sun. at 8:50. — Mats. Thurs. & Sat. RUTH

Draper

RUSSIAN PROLETARIAN WRITERS AND ARTISTS CONCERT AND BALL

Tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx Freeman Street Subway Station

Dance music by the famous B'way SATURNIAN JAZZ BAND

Excellent Program: MADAM FEDORA (operatic prima donna), STRING QUINTET (classical music), MLE. TRAIKSTMAN (piano), HSI-TSENG TSIANG (Chinese Revolutionary poet), MLE. ROTSTAIN (violin).

ADMISSION 50 CENTS
DANCING 'TILL MORNING

BURKE THEATRE

The Burke Theatre anniversary week, Sunday, March 17, marks the beginning of the anniversary week at the Burke Theatre.

Added stage attractions will be shown every night.

"We have endeavored to please you during the past two years by presenting enjoyable programs of photoplays and various other entertainments," says the management.

"Judging from the great number of patrons and friends whose cordial support we have received, we have achieved a good measure of success."

"We take this opportunity to thank you and to assure you of our earnest intentions to offer our patrons the very best entertainment obtainable."

"We ask you to kindly peruse our next week's "Anniversary Program" and we hope you will come and participate in a full week's genuine pleasure."

Music Notes

Alice Paton, soprano, will sing at Town Hall, Tuesday evening. Her program includes a Handel aria, a Rossini aria, and groups of Italian, German and English songs.

Elizabeth and Frances Copeland, pupils of Guy Maier, will make their debut in a two-piano recital at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (8th St. and ASTOR PLACE) At 8 o'clock

SUNDAY, MARCH 17
DR. ROBERT C. MURPHY
"Mountain and Seacoast in Ecuador"

TUESDAY, MARCH 19
DR. E. NEWTON HARVEY
"Living Lamps (Bio-Luminescence)"

FRIDAY, MARCH 22
MR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
"A History of Liberty
"The Consolations of Patience—Jonathan Edwards and the Twentieth Century Mechanists"

ADMISSION FREE
Open Forum Discussion.

Workers School Forum

28 Union Sq. (fifth floor) N.Y.C.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, at 8 P. M.

M. J. OLGIN

"Workers and the Problem of Nationality."

ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Questions and General Discussion
"Get the Sunday Night Habit"

INGERSOLL FORUM

Guild Hall, Steinway Building, 118 West 87th St., N. Y. C. SUNDAY EVENINGS

MARCH 17
DR. WOLF ADLER
"The Modern World"

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

David N. Snedden

Professor of Sociology, Teachers' College, Columbia

"American Democracy as Related to the Negro"

Sunday, March 17 at 3:30

at
Harlem Educational Forum

Questions and discussion from the floor

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS (9 Second Ave., N. Y. C.)

SUNDAY, MARCH 17 AT 8 P. M.
CHARLES C. WEBBER
"Strikes"

Admission Free—Everyone Invited

Advertiser wants connection

with up-state workers who sell low-priced land for developing new colony. Must be in farming district or thereabout. Describe surroundings in first letter. T.

"March of the Machine" New Soviet Film at Guild Cinema

MANIFESTATIONS of the machine age which have been seized upon by the dramatists as legitimate material for the stage, as lately exemplified by Eugene O'Neill in his "Dynamo," and before by the brothers Capek in "R. U. R." and by Elmer Rice in "The Adding Machine," are the mainstays of an unusual Russian film, "The March of the Machine," which the Film Guild on West Eighth St. will present on this week's program.

Unlike its distinguished predecessors on the stage, "The March of the Machines" does not invoke the aid of human actors to portray the struggle of man and automaton. Rather, it depends exclusively on the terrifying rhythms of unfamiliar machines in motion, the cumulative effect of which has been described by French critics as "the finest projection of the 'Machine Age' yet achieved."

"The March of the Machines" is the work of Eugene Deslaw, a young Russian representing the Wufku Film Corporation, the Ukrainian branch of the Sovkino (in Paris). Enlisting the services of Willy Fritsch, a well-known Viennese cameraman, he sought out many unfamiliar machines over a period of several months and photographed them from various angles and in various tempos of motion.

Without a human utterance, without a single caption, the film attempts to convey the psychological, the sociological as well as the purely physical implications of man's life in the face of the impersonal, remorseless, efficient, grinding machine. The editor of "Humanite," the Communist French daily, observed that "The March of the Machines" "raises the question seriously in our minds whether man is to be the master or slave of these automatons."

Deslaw spent three months in his laboratory assembling all this material and hit upon a new method of cutting and editing the film which, while it is closely allied to the same technique used by Eisenstein in "Potemkin," still is much more difficult because there are no individuals in this film, but a dramatic personae of strange automata.

The film is utterly devoid of "story" in the accepted sense, but the ruthless dramatic effect reveals the theatrical purpose of the direction.

ALICE BRADY



Star of Townsend Martin's comedy "A Most Immoral Lady," now in its fifth month at the Cort Theatre.

The Russians were "the first cinema directors to discover the dramatic values of machines in the motion picture, the ship's machinery in "Potemkin," the steel mill machine flashes in "The End of St. Petersburg" being forerunner to a technical triumph achieved with supposedly inert film material.

CIVIC REPERTORY 148L 61st Ave. 8:30 Evens. 8:30 Wed. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Today Mat., "Cradle Song." Tonight, "Katerina."

Chanin's MAJESTIC Theatre
44th St., West of Broadway.
Evens. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Greatest and Funniest Revue
Pleasure Bound

LAST DAY! MATINEE TODAY!
Admission 50 Cents

AIRWAYS INC.

JOHN DOS PASSOS Play of A Great Mill Strike

GROVE STREET THEATRE
22 GROVE STREET—SPRING 2772

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

Muhlenberg Branch Library
(209 WEST 23rd STREET) At 8:30 o'clock

MONDAY, MARCH 18
DR. RICHARD P. MCKEON
"Substance and Causality: Thomm Aquinas"

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20
DR. HORACE M. KALLEN
"The Experience of Tragedy"

THURSDAY, MARCH 21
DR. HENRY J. FREY
"The Laws of Heredity"

SATURDAY, MARCH 23
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
"The Realistic Solution of Philosophical Problems: The Basic Argument for Realism"

JAY LOVESTONE on U. S. and World Politics

at Workers School Auditorium, 26-28 Union Square

TODAY, March 16th, at 3:30 P. M. Sharp

First lecture of a series of ten on American Imperialism

Next Saturday: ROBERT DUNN on "America's Foreign Investments."

—ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Workers School Forum

28 Union Sq. (fifth floor) N.Y.C.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17, at 8 P. M.

M. J. OLGIN

"Workers and the Problem of Nationality."

ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Questions and General Discussion
"Get the Sunday Night Habit"

INGERSOLL FORUM

Guild Hall, Steinway Building, 118 West 87th St., N. Y. C. SUNDAY EVENINGS

MARCH 17
DR. WOLF ADLER
"The Modern World"

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

David N. Snedden

Professor of Sociology, Teachers' College, Columbia

"American Democracy as Related to the Negro"

Sunday, March 17 at 3:30

at
Harlem Educational Forum

Questions and discussion from the floor

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS (9 Second Ave., N. Y. C.)

SUNDAY, MARCH 17 AT 8 P. M.
CHARLES C. WEBBER
"Strikes"

Admission Free—Everyone Invited

Advertiser wants connection

with up-state workers who sell low-priced land for developing new colony. Must be in farming district or thereabout. Describe surroundings in first letter. T.

MUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

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DYNAMO

MARTIN BECK THEA., 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evens. 8:50 Mats. Thursday and Saturday at 2:40

CAPRICE

GUILD THEA., West 52nd Street, Evens. 8:50 Sharp Mat., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 2:40 Sharp

EUGENE O'NEILL'S
STRANGE INTERLUDE

JOHN GOLDEN THEA., 58th St., E. of Broadway Evenings only at 8:30 sharp.

"HOLIDAY"

"Continuously gay and amusing." —John Anderson, Journal.

"A joyous revel in which there was much sprightly froth, some vivid characters in a seriously interesting romance, and a cast of players remarkable for the excellence of their acting." —Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune.

ARTHUR HOPKINS presents PHILIP BARRY'S New Comedy with settings by ROBERT EDMOND JONES.

PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St., Evens. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:35

Best Film Show In Town **CAMEO** NOW

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42nd Street and Broadway

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"The BATTLE OF MONS"

Powerful Photoplay of the First Months of the Great War
AUTHENTIC—VIVID

FIRST AND ONLY SHOWING IN NEW YORK!
"A Visit to Soviet Russia"

The official Motion Picture of the 10th Anniversary of the U. S. S. R.

at the
WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., E. B'way

SUNDAY, MARCH 24TH

4 Continuous Performances — 2:00; 4:15; 6:30; 8:45

"The most comprehensive, stupendous motion picture of social, political and industrial conditions in the Soviet Union since the October Revolution." —Henry Barbusse.

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Admission, \$1.00—Tickets in advance at Workers Bookshop, 26-28 Union Square; Bronx Co-operative Cafeteria; Rappaport & Cutler, 1318 South Boulevard, Bronx.

Farewell Performance!

ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS

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Revolutionary Songs and Dances

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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE

APRIL 18, 19, 20, 21

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26 Union Sq., New York City & at Box Office
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of LOCAL 43 (Millinery Hand Workers)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, at 8:30 P. M.

at YIDDISH ART THEATRE, 14th St. and Irving Place

THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS:
"SUCCESS" Moische Nadir
"LANDSLEIT" Berkowitz
"MARRIAGE PROPOSAL, Chekhov

Tickets on sale at Office of Unional, 4 W. 37th St., 640 Broadway.
POPULAR PRICES

Grand Jury Forced to Indict for Murder Three Coal, Iron Cops Who Killed Miner

EAT WORKER TO DEATH IN OWNERS' JAIL

Sent Poked on Him in Six Hours' Torture

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 15.—Three coal and iron policemen, one of them a lieutenant, were indicted for the murder of John Berkovski, a miner of Santiago, Pa., at a sitting of the county grand jury. The evidence of John Higgins, who witnessed the murder, in which Berkovski was brutally beaten to death in the police barracks over a purse of six hours by Police Lieutenant Lyster and special policemen Arnold Watts and Frank Slapikas, is corroborated by the doctor who saw Berkovski before he was killed, and by regular police detectives who collected evidence on the scene.

Refused to Frame Friend. Berkovski refused to sign a paper to be used in framing up a friend for a prohibition law violation. Watts and Slapikas invaded his home, knocked him senseless and dragged him to the barracks. There Lieutenant Lyster took off his coat, laid, "I need a good workout" and at him for six hours with an iron bar. He and others varied the tortures by kicking and jumping on Berkovski's body. When the pokers in, they straightened it and continued the killing. Autopsy showed the miner's broken ribs and lungs mixed together, and other organs broken open.

Constables in the barracks viewed the killing calmly and went away to sleep in nearby rooms while it was being finished.

The coal and iron police are company gunmen, hired and paid by the coal operators, but commissioned and uniformed by the state.

LENIN DRAFT THESES OF MARCH 17, 1917

(Continued from Page Three)

ent nations. To realize this, we must have a workers' government, allied first with the mass of the poorest village population, and second, with the revolutionary workers of all the warring countries.

The new government cannot give the people bread. And no amount of freedom will satisfy masses suffering hunger because of lack of supplies, because of their bad distribution, and, chiefly, because they were cornered by the landlords and capitalists. To give bread to the people, one must resort to revolutionary measures against the landowners and the capitalists; such measures, however, can be carried out only by a workers' government.

Nor can the new government give the people full freedom, although in its Manifesto of March 17, 1917, it spoke exclusively of political freedom, ignoring completely other no less important questions. The new government has already made an attempt to enter into an agreement with the Romanov dynasty, for, disregarding the will of the people, it has offered to recognize the dynasty on condition that Nicholas II abdicate and that some one of the Romanov family be appointed as Regent for his son. The new government in its Manifesto promises all sorts of liberties, but does nothing to fulfill its plain and absolute duty to put these liberties into effect, to institute the election of officers, etc., by the soldiers; to set a date for the election to the city councils of Petrograd, Moscow, etc., on the basis of universal, and not merely male, suffrage; to throw all government and city buildings open for mass meetings; to call for elections to all local institutions and zemstvo on the basis of the same really universal suffrage; to abolish all restrictions on local self-government; to remove all officials appointed from above to supervise local government; to put into effect not only freedom of religion, but also freedom from religion; to immediately separate school from church and bureaucratic control, etc.

The entire Manifesto of the new government, published on March 17, inspires one with the greatest distrust, for it consists only of promises, and does not carry into life any of the most essential measures that could and should be fully realized right now.

In its program the new government does not say a word about the eight-hour day or other improvements in the economic condition of the workers; it says nothing about land for the peasants, about transferring to the peasants, without compensation, all of the landowners' lands. By keeping silent on these vital questions, it reveals its capitalist and landowning nature.

Only a workers' government, basing itself, first, on the vast majority of the peasant population, the rural workers and the poorest peasants; second, on an alliance with the revolutionary workers of the warring countries, can give peace, bread, and complete freedom to the people.

The revolutionary proletariat, therefore, cannot but view the revolution of March 14 as its first, though far from complete, victory along its glorious course; it cannot but assume the task of continuing the struggle to achieve a democratic republic and Socialism.

To accomplish this, the proletariat and the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party must first of all utilize the relative and incomplete freedom which is being instituted by the new government, but which only a further, more persistent and stubborn revolutionary struggle can broaden and make secure.

It is necessary that all the toiling masses of the country and city, and also the army, should learn the truth about the present government and its actual position on essential questions. It is necessary to organ-

Killed Driving Speed Car



Lee Bible, who lost his life at Daytona Beach, Fla., driving J. M. White's 1,500-horsepower Triplex in an attempt to set a new speed mark. Sport in this country is participated in only by a select few. In the Soviet Union the workers and peasants participate in masses in large sports carnivals.

Fraternal Organizations

Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.
The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 17, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

Anti-Fascist Meet Sunday.
An anti-fascist meeting will be held under the auspices of the West Side Section of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22, 8 p. m. Music by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets 10c. Proceeds to the District Negro Committee, 23 Union Square.

Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L.
A social and dance will be given by the Lower Bronx Unit of the Y. W. L. tomorrow at 8 p. m., at 715 E. 138th St. "Marat" a play based on the Paris Commune, will be presented. Proceeds to the Young Workers League of Paterson, tonight at 8 p. m., 3 Governor St.

Paterson Y. W. L. Dance.
A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers League will be given by the Young Workers League of Paterson, tonight at 8 p. m., 3 Governor St.

Brooklyn "Kaptainim" Ball.
Branch 6, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kaptainim" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Saturday, March 23, 8:30 p. m., 2709 Broadway, Park East. A 15-scene musical show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

Y. W. L. Food Carnival.
The Downtown section of the Y. W. L. urges members to attend the "Food Carnival" for the benefit of the Daily Worker tomorrow at 26 Union Square.

Brooklyn Section Spring Dance.
"The Last Days of the Paris Commune," a three-act play, will be given by the Brooklyn Section, Young Workers League, Dramatic Group, Saturday, April 27, 1330 Wilkins Ave. Dance will follow the play.

Perth Amboy Pioneers.
Young Pioneers of Perth Amboy, N. J., will give a social and dance at the Perth Amboy Club, 11th St., Perth Amboy, N. J., Saturday, March 23, 8 p. m.

Dr. G. F. Beck will lecture on "Shakespeare's Othello," 5 p. m., and Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee will talk on "The Recent Lives of Jesus and the International Church Service," 7:15 p. m.

Dorsha Company Dancers.
Dorsha and her company will present a repertoire of dances at the Booth Theatre Sunday night, March 24, "The Shadow Play" (Dances of Love) and "A Suite of Tangos" will be presented.

Proletarian Circle Entertainment.
A social and entertainment will be given by the Proletarian Circle, 690 Myrtle Ave., 5 p. m. tomorrow.

Freiheit Gesangs Society.
Comrades of Freiheit Gesangs Society who are participating in the 17-scene opera "Othello" for rehearsal Monday at the clubrooms.

Cutters Local 68.
A ball will be given by Cutters Local 68, N.T.W.U., at Park View Palace, Fifth Ave. and 110th St., April 13. Tickets at 131 W. 23rd St.

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SURGEON DENTIST
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Communist P'ty Activities

Unit 1P, Section 2.
Unit 1P, Section 2, will meet 6:30 today, 26 Union Square.

Spanish Fraction Ball.
A "Ball of the Sand" will be given by the Spanish fraction of the Party, tonight, at Lexington Hall, 109-111 East 116th Street. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach.
Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 23rd St. tonight.

Young Workers League Dance.
An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

Section 4 Dance.
A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion and the Vida Obrera will be given by Section 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets 10c. Proceeds to the District Negro Committee, 23 Union Square.

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DURANGO REBELS FLEE AS CALLES NEARS TORREON

For Honest Gov't, Says Leading Looter

(Continued from Page One)

treating before the federals, not neglecting, however, to loot the Monterey banks of every visible peso. At the same time, when six private soldiers were caught looting the home of a general, Escobar ordered them before him and shot all six with his own hand. "Our movement is for the people," his speech continued; just which class of the "people," Escobar did not mention.

Which People.

JUAREZ, March 15.—The wife of General Escobar, commander in chief of the Mexican rebellion, has arrived here from Torreon with a large amount of gold, which she is taking across the line to security in the United States. The families of many rebel generals are moving themselves and their treasures out of Mexico, clearly in expectation of a collapse of the rebellion.

23rd St. tomorrow, 8 p. m. The film "Breaking Chains" will be shown. The Proletarian Theatre will participate. Speaker, Joseph Berg.

Branch 4, Section 5, will meet Monday, 8:30 p. m., 130 Wilkins Avenue. Stamer will lead discussion on "War Danger."

Shop Nucleus 4 will meet Thursday, 6:30 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St.

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Comrades Will Always Find It Pleasant to Dine at Our Place.
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Bet. 12th and 13th Sts.
Strictly Vegetarian Food

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500 MINERS LOCKED OUT

Owners Victimize Men Who Complain

(Continued from Page One)

porter work day, and less production per man.

W. I. R. Raising Relief.
Coal miners who write to the outside world describing the appalling conditions of the miners in the coal fields are punished by the coal-owners, Rose Pastor Stokes, acting secretary of the Workers International Relief, 1 Union Square, stated last night.

Employed workers are instantly discharged, while those who are jobless are made to suffer petty persecution at the hands of the local authorities, who are controlled by the mine owners.

A coal miner named Anthony, of Briton, Pa., recently wrote a letter to the National Office of the W. I. R., telling of the unemployment and starvation of the miners in that vicinity. Two days later Anthony, who had just obtained a job, was dismissed. The reason was that he had written the letter exposing the conditions in the coal regions.

Miners Appeal
The letter from the miner in Briton, Pa., reads:
"We appeal to the Workers International Relief. We appeal to you for support because our mines are destroyed by the company and we are unemployed and can't get work. If you wish to donate anything, we will appreciate it very much because a lot of children have not got bite to eat and no clothes to wear. Our union hasn't got anything to give us. I haven't been working for 29 months. Also I tried to get work and I can't. Also tried in the kab mines under the B. & S. Coal company and the B. R. & T. and that you people wish to donate we will appreciate."

The appeal of this destitute miner the appeal of 250,000 miners out of work in the soft coal fields of America. This appeal must be answered by the conscious workers of America. Send your contribution to the Workers International Relief, Room 604, 1 Union Square, New York City.

HOLD PHILA. I. L. D. MEET TOMORROW

Organizations Asked to Send Delegates

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—All labor organizations, workers clubs, and other working class organizations are asked to send delegates to the regional conference arranged by the Philadelphia section of the International Labor Defense Sunday, 10 a. m., at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St.

The conference, sent out by the I. L. D. a few weeks ago, stresses the fact that numerous workers in the Philadelphia region have been arrested for strike activities and lists cases thruout Pennsylvania of brutal attacks by thugs and police upon striking workers.

The aim of the regional conference is to form a district organization that will co-ordinate and improve the activity of the International Labor Defense.

PHILA. TO HONOR C. E. RUTHENBERG
PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Philadelphia workers will honor the memory of C. E. Ruthenberg, late leader of the Communist Party, at mass meeting tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the Labor Institute, 18th and Locust Sts.

Well-known speakers will point to the role Ruthenberg played in leading the Communist Party and fighting the last imperialist war. The speakers will include Ben Gitw, member of the secretariat of the Communist Party; Sam Darcy, presenting the Young Workers League, and H. Benjamin, district organizer of the Party.

Poland Mobilizes in Vilna and Corridor

LONDON, March 14 (UP).—The Polish war ministry has ordered mobilization of the reserve army in all districts of the Vilna Palatinate and the Pomeranian Corridor, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Warsaw reported tonight.

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All Revolutionary Traditions Belong to the Communist International

The month of March is replete with anniversaries significant to the revolutionary labor movement.

On March 18, 1871, fifty-eight years ago, the Paris Commune, the first appearance in history of the dictatorship of the proletariat, was proclaimed.

On March 14, 1883, the great founder of the Communist Party, Karl Marx, died.

On March 14, 1917, the Russian czar was overthrown.

From March 2 to March 7, 1919, occurred the first Congress of the Third International—the Communist International—in Moscow, which had become the capital of the victorious Russian proletarian revolution.

All of these "events of March" are inseparably bound together in the history of the long struggle of the enslaved working class for freedom. And the last-named of these events—the founding of the Communist International just ten years ago—constitutes the embodiment of the whole of the revolutionary traditions that are called to memory by the other anniversaries.

The revolution of the Paris working class which founded the Commune was a direct historical ancestor of the revolution of the Russian workers and peasants of 1905 and of the subsequent, successful revolution of October, 1917. The Paris Commune was in a real historical sense the predecessor of the present dictatorship of the proletariat of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. In the Paris revolution of 1871 were active members of the International Workingmen's Association, the First International, of which the present Communist International is the direct heir and the successor on an immensely developed scale.

Marx contributed to the world proletarian revolution the tremendous work which laid the foundation of the science of proletarian revolution embodied today in the Communist International. The founder of the "Communist League" which issued the "Communist Manifesto" in 1848 is in fact also the founder of the Communist International. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, under whose leadership the proletarian revolution was won and the successful dictatorship of the proletariat established, and whose strong hand guided the Communist International into life, did much more than the mere "revival" and "application" of Marxism. For Lenin was himself the creative genius of revolution who ranks with Marx in the building of the revolutionary science. The period of imperialism, the last stage of capitalism, the period of the proletarian revolution, bringing forth unprecedented phenomena, found in Lenin not a mere repeater of knowledge long ago learned, but another revolutionary giant of the stature of Marx—a creative leader capable not only of the complete mastery of all that Marx had given, but also capable of carrying that science forward to unprecedented development on both the theoretical and the practical plane under the new conditions of imperialism, world-war and the breaking of the imperialist chain by force of revolution at its weakest point. It is thus that revolutionary Marxism, not only as Marxism, but also as Leninism, found its triumph in the victorious revolutionary Soviet Union.

It is truly said that Lenin was the founder of the Communist International, and it is just as true that the historical origin of the Communist International dates back to Marx who shares with Lenin the title of its founder. We recall the efforts to claim the traditions of Marx as belonging to the social-democratic parties of the Second International, in opposition to what the social-democratic traitors called the "Asiatic Socialism" of Lenin as embodied in the Communist International. But the hideous lie burns the lips of those who tell it. Even the yellow social-democratic traitors themselves hardly dare any longer to maintain the shameful pretense that the revolutionary Marx belongs to the counter-revolutionary party of Hillquit and Cahan, Scheidemann, Noske, Muelner and MacDonald, and today their papers are full of "explanations" that Marx is now "obsolete."

Marx belongs to the Communist International.

The overthrow of the Russian czar, preceding the proletarian overthrow of the Russian bourgeoisie, would have resulted in nothing even resembling the liberation of the Russian masses, if it had not served as the starting point for the proletarian revolution. Its traditions also are meaningless except to the history of the Communist revolution.

Throughout the world it is customary for class-conscious workers to demonstrate on the 18th of March in memory of the Paris Commune. But today, the Paris Commune is no longer a dead thing of tradition alone! The Paris Commune actually lives in the form of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The slightest word of glorification of the heroic deeds of 1871 becomes shameful hypocrisy unless coupled with honor to the "Paris Commune" of today—the Soviet Union. Would you live again in the traditions of the barricades of Paris—defending the Commune from the armies of reaction? Well, then you have your chance to do this, not in stupid make-believe, but in deeds. For the living Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is facing attack today. The imperialists are plotting war for the destruction of the Union of Socialist Soviets. Defend it with your life—workers of all countries!

Would you do honor to Marx? Then do honor to the living organization of proletarian revolution which is in the truest sense founded by Marx—the Communist International. And not in words, but in revolutionary practice—by becoming a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America, the section of the Communist International.

The Communist International is the world-Party of the proletarian revolution. In it are found the glorious traditions of all of the history of the working class struggle. In it is found the only leadership that anyone can even dream of as leading in the revolutionary overthrow of the imperialist capitalist ruling class. It embodies the leadership of the proletariat together with the leadership of the revolts of the colonial oppressed peoples of the world.

The Communist International is your world-Party, if you are a worker. Join it today.

THE "IDES OF MARCH"



By Fred Ellis

BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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Haywood, a Captive, Rushed by Special Train to a Death Cell at Boise, Idaho, Charged With Murder

In previous chapters Haywood told of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader in the Old West; of his years as union miner in Idaho; his election to head of the Western Federation of Miners; its great strikes in Idaho and Colorado; the formation of the I. W. W. in 1905; of the explosion which killed Steuenberg, ex-governor of Idaho and how he, Moyer and Pettibone were kidnapped in Denver in February, 1906, and put on a special train under guard, bound for Idaho, charged with the murder. Now go on reading.

By WM. D. HAYWOOD

PART 61.

WE had a car to ourselves except for the guards, one of whom was Bob Meldrum from Telluride. I have never seen a human face that looked so much like a hyena. His eyes were deep-set and close together. His upper lip was drawn back, showing teeth like fangs.

The deputy warden of the Idaho penitentiary came up and spoke to us. In the course of his talk, he told us many of his exploits in arresting dangerous men. We listened for want of better entertainment. Later Bulkeley Wells came into the car with a bottle of whisky and asked us to have a drink, which we did, handling the glass rather awkwardly on account of the handcuffs. We found out from him that we were on a special train and that we would arrive in Boise the following morning.

We were going at terrific speed. The engine took on coal and water at small stations and stopped at none of the larger towns along the route. When we arrived at Boise we were put into separate conveyances. At the depot a crowd had gathered. I saw among the people a storekeeper whom I had known at Silver City. He spoke to me genially.

WE drove to the penitentiary. There was the sign over the gate, Admittance Twenty-five Cents, but as before, when I had come to see Paul Corcoran, I was admitted without charge. In the office we signed a paper authorizing the warden to open any mail that came for us, and I requested that a telegram be sent to John O'Neill in Denver, asking him to forward my personal mail to the penitentiary. I couldn't help noticing the look of surprise that went over the face of Bulkeley Wells at this; he could not have expressed more plainly in words his astonishment that I had nothing to hide in my personal mail.

After being searched in the office we were taken into the prison and put in the death cells. I have always thought that we were put in the death cells in order to condemn us in the mind of the public before we were tried. While we were there I was constantly under the eyes of the death-watch, who sat immediately opposite my cell. Many times I thought, "There are moments when one likes to be alone."

AS we entered this corridor and our numbers were called out Pettibone quoted, "There is luck in odd numbers, said Barney McGraw!" My number was nine, Moyer's eleven, and Pettibone's thirteen. Through the window that faced the rear wall I could see what I afterward learned was the death-house, where the condemned were hanged.

Here we were in murderers' row, in the penitentiary, arrested without warrant, extradited without warrant, and under the death watch! We had been kidnapped in the dead of night and did not know whether our lawyers were aware of our destination. Certainly no one could have expected that we would be put in the penitentiary without a hearing, without a trial, or even the semblance of an investigation. They held us there for nearly three weeks. We later found out that Governor Gooding had said that we would "never leave the state alive." This remark piled up a lot of tribulation for the governor. He got thousands of letters of condemnation from all over the world. One person contrived to mail him a letter from a different city every day in the year. We were told that he got six post-bags of mail in one day. But in spite of this he was later elected United States Senator.

ON either side of my cell were men who had been condemned to death. Immediately in front of me was the death-watch with his chair propped back against the wall. He did not seem to be interested in the men he was put there to watch. He seemed to keep his venomous eye fastened upon me except when the cell was opened to take out the bucket, or at meal-hours when he would turn the food over in the plates and then slip it under the door. It is difficult to realize that under these circumstances I could get news from outside. But the Boise penitentiary was no exception to prisons in general. The prisoners had a code language in which they could discuss almost anything. Messages came in and went out. I cannot tell you how, because there are men still in Boise who were there when I was, twenty years ago.

ONE day I saw a strip of paper coming through the interstices of the front bars from the cell on my left. I got up and grabbed it, but pulling it too hard I tore it in two. I kept the part I had concealed in my hand until I could find a moment to read it.

The guard, who had probably turned his head away for a moment, thought that I had slipped the message to the other man. He called a "trusty" and sent for the warden. In a few minutes there was a general commotion. They dragged out the man and threw out his bedding and bunk, and examined everything minutely. Finally they pulled out the bucket, and found the charred remains of a bit of paper, a part of the message he had tried to slip me. The little bit of paper I got was blank.

The warden came up to my cell and said: "Haywood, while you're here you are under the rules of this penitentiary. I do not want you to attempt to communicate with any one."

I replied: "You needn't be alarmed about that. I don't know whom you have got planted around here."

AFTER awhile he came back with a box of cigars that had been sent to us from town by some friend. The cigars had been taken out of course, and the box had been examined. He was going to hand them through the bars but I told him to give me a few and take the rest to the other boys.

When our lawyers got on the ground, they raised such a hullabaloo about our being in the penitentiary that we were transferred to the county jail at Caldwell. The morning we left for Caldwell we ate breakfast in the prison kitchen, with a guard at the elbow of each of us. It was the first meal we had eaten outside our cells.

In the next instalment Haywood writes of his transfer to the Ada County Jail at Caldwell, Idaho; of the "kangaroo court" and meeting, unexpectedly, with an old acquaintance—but hardly a friend. The graphic story of "Big Bill" Haywood is an invaluable asset to all who would understand the American labor movement. Get his book free by sending in a yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker. Send just the regular subscription price and say you want Haywood's book.

Personal Recollections of Marx

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

(The following is from an article by Paul Lafargue, son-in-law of Marx, entitled "Personal Recollections of Karl Marx." It tells of Marx's intellectual life, his literary interests, and his methods of work.)

At my first visit, when I saw him in his study in Maitland Park Road, he was to me, not the indefatigable and unequalled political agitator, but the man of learning. This room has become historical. From all parts of the civilized world those who wished to consult the master of socialist thought flocked to it.

Any one who wanted to realize the intimate aspects of Marx's intellectual life must form a mental picture of this workroom. It was on the first floor, well lighted by a broad window looking on the park. The fireplace was opposite the window, and was flanked by bookshelves, on the top of which packets of newspapers and manuscripts were piled up to the ceiling.

On one side of the window stood two tables, likewise loaded with miscellaneous papers, newspapers, and books. In the middle of the room, where the light was best, was a small and plain writing table, three feet by two, and a Windsor armchair. Between this chair and one of the bookshelves, facing the window, was a leather-covered sofa on which Marx would lie down to rest occasionally.

On the mantelpiece were more books, interspersed with cigars, boxes of matches, tobacco jars, paperweights and photographs—his daughters, his wife, Friedrich Engels, and Wilhelm Wolf. Marx was a heavy smoker. "Capital will not bring in enough money to pay for the cigars I smoked when I was writing it," he told me. But he was still more spendthrift in his use of matches. So often did he forget his pipe or cigar that he had constantly to be relighting it, and would use up a box of matches in an incredibly short time.

He would never allow any one to arrange (really, to disarrange) his books and papers. The prevailing disorder was only apparent. In actual fact, everything was in its proper place, and he could put his hand on any book or manuscript he wanted. When conversing, he would often stop for a moment to show the relevant passage in a book or to find numerical reference. He was at one with his study, where the books and papers were as obedient to his will as were his own limbs.

He disdained appearances when arranging his books. Quarto and octavo volumes and pamphlets were placed higgledy-piggledy as far as size and shape were concerned. What interested him was their content. To him books were intellectual tools, not luxuries. "They are my slaves," he would say, "and must do as I bid them." He had scant respect for their form, their binding, the beauty of paper or printing; he would turn down the corners of the pages, underline freely, and pencil the margins.

He did not make notes in his books, but could not refrain from a question mark or a note of exclamation when an author kicked over the traces. His system of underlining enabled him to refer back to any desired passage. Every few years he would re-read his notebooks and select passages in the books he had read, in order to refresh his memory—which was extraordinarily vigorous and accurate. From early youth he had trained it in accordance with Hegel's plan of memorizing verses in an unfamiliar tongue. He knew much of Heine and Goethe by heart, and would often quote these poets in conversation. Indeed, he read a great deal of poetry, in most of the languages of Europe.

Larfargue Writes of Marx's Intellectual Life and Methods of Work

Year after year he would read Aeschylus again in the original text, regarding this author and Shakespeare as the two greatest dramatic geniuses the world had ever known. For Shakespeare he had an unbounded admiration. He had made an exhaustive study of the English playwright whose lesser characters, even, were familiar friends. He rested his mind by pacing up and down the room, so that between door and window the carpet had been worn threadbare along a sharply defined track, like a footpath through a meadow. Sometimes he would lie down on the sofa to read a novel, and had often two or three novels going at the same time, reading them by turns—for, like Darwin, he was a great novel-reader. He had a preference for eighteenth-century novels, and was especially fond of Fielding's Tom Jones.

Among modern novelists, his favorites were Paul de Kock, Charles Lever, the elder Dumas, and Sir Walter Scott, whose Old Mortality he considered a masterpiece. He had a predilection for tales of adventure and humorous stories. The greatest masters of romance were for him Cervantes and Balzac. Don Quixote was the epic of the decay of chivalry, whose virtues were depicted by the rising bourgeoisie as absurdities and follies.

His admiration for Balzac was so profound that he had planned to write a critique of La comedie humaine as soon as he should have finished his economic studies. Marx looked upon Balzac, not merely as the historian of the social life of his time, but as a prophetic creator of character types which still existed only in embryo during the reign of Louis Philippe, and were not to undergo full development until the days of the Second Empire, after Balzac's death.

Marx could read nearly all the leading European languages, and could write three (German, French, and English) in a way that aroused the admiration of all who were well acquainted with these tongues; and he was fond of saying "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggles of life."

He had a special talent for languages, and this was inherited by his daughters. He was fifty when he began to learn Russian. Although the dead and the living languages already known to him were of no help in the mastery of Slavic roots, he had made such progress in six months to be able to enjoy reading in the original the works of the authors he chiefly prized: Pushkin, Gogol, and Shadrin. But his main reason for learning Russian was that he might be able to read certain official reports—which the government had suppressed because the revelations they contained were so appalling. Some devoted friends had managed to procure copies for Marx, and there can be little doubt that he was the only western economist who had cognizance of them.

Besides the reading of poetry and novels, Marx had recourse to another and very remarkable source of mental relaxation, this being mathematics, of which he was exceedingly fond. Algebra even gave him moral consolation; and he would take refuge in it during the most painful moments of a storm-tossed life.

In the days of his wife's last illness, he found it impossible to go on with his ordinary work, and his only escape from the thought of her sufferings was to immerse himself in mathematics. At this distressful period he wrote an essay upon the infinitesimal calculus. Professional mathematicians who have read it, describe it as being of the first importance, and it is to be published in his collected works.

In the higher mathematics he could trace the dialectical movement in its most logical and at the same time in its simplest form. According to his way of thinking, a science was not properly developed until it had reached a form in which it could make use of mathematics. Marx's library, comprising more than a thousand volumes laboriously got together in the course of a lifetime of research, was insufficient for his needs; and for many years he was a regular attendant at the British Museum Reading Room, whose catalogue he greatly prized. Even his opponents are constrained to admit that he was a man of profound and wide erudition; and this not merely in his own specialty of economics, but also in the history, philosophy, and belletristic literature of many lands.

Marx was an extremely conscientious writer. He never gave facts or figures which he could not substantiate from the best authorities. In this matter he was not content with second-hand sources, but went always to the fountain head, however much trouble it might entail. Even for the verification of some subsidiary item, he would pay a special visit to the British Museum. That is why his critics have never been able to convict him of an error

due to carelessness, or to show that any of his demonstrations were based on facts which could not be corroborated.

Thanks to his habit of consulting originals, he would often quote authors whose names were known to very few besides himself. Capital contains a number of such quotations—so many that it might be supposed they were introduced to make a parade of learning. But Marx was moved by a very different impulse. He said: "I am performing an act of historical justice, and am rendering to each man his due." It seemed to him obligatory to name the author, however insignificant and obscure, who had first expressed a thought, or had expressed it more precisely than any one else.

His literary conscience was no less strict than his sense of scientific responsibility. Not merely would he never mention a fact of whose authenticity there could be the slightest doubt, but he would not allude to a topic at all unless he had made a thorough study of it. He would not publish anything until he had worked over it again and again, and until what he had written seemed to him satisfactory in point of form.

He could not bear to offer half-finished thoughts to the public. It would have been most distressing to him to show one of his manuscripts before it had been finally revised. This feeling was so strong in him that he said to me one day he would rather burn his manuscripts than leave them behind him unfinished. His methods of work often involved him in tasks enormously more arduous than the readers of his books could imagine.

For instance, in order to write the twenty-odd pages of Capital dealing with British factory legislation he had consulted a whole library of blue-books containing the reports of special commissions of enquiry and of the English and Scottish factory inspectors. As the pencil markings show, he read them from cover to cover.

He regarded these reports as some of the most important of the documents available for the study of the capitalist method of production; and he had so high an opinion of the men who had made them that he declared it would be hard to find in any other nation "men as competent, as unbiased, and as free from respect of persons as are the English factory inspectors." This remarkable tribute will be found in the preface to the first volume of Capital.

Members of Italian Consulates Act as Agents for Fascisti

PARIS. (By Mail).—It is a well-known fact that the diplomatic representatives of the fascist government work quite openly with the local fascists and interfere very definitely in the affairs of the countries to which they are accredited without any protest being made by the governments in question.

A new case has been reported, this time from Liege. An anti-fascist Italian immigrant in Belgium married a Belgian girl. In order to obtain identification papers, the young woman went to the Italian consulate and there she was informed quite simply that if her husband would give up his anti-fascist opinions and join the local Fascist League, both he and she could have all the papers they required.

Scientific Thinker and Revolutionrry Fighter

By G. PLECHANOFF. (From an article written in 1903.) The thirty-fifth number of "Iskra" appears on the twentieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, to whom the first place must therefore be allotted. If it is true, that the great international working-class movement was the most remarkable social phenomenon of the nineteenth century, it follows that the founder of the International Workingmen's Association was the most remarkable man of that century.

A fighter and a thinker rolled into one, he not only organized the forces of the international army of the workers, but forged for that army (in collaboration with his faithful friend Friedrich Engels) the powerful spiritual weapon with whose aid it has already inflicted many defeats upon its enemy, and will ere long win a complete victory. If socialism has become scientific, we owe this to Karl Marx. Furthermore, if awakened proletarians are now fully aware that the social revolution is an essential preliminary to the final deliverance of the working class, and that this revolution must be brought about by the workers themselves; if they now show themselves to be the implacable and indefatigable enemies of the bourgeois system of society—these things are due to the influence of scientific socialism.